

HARDING PLAN TO ESTABLISH WELFARE BUREAU OPPOSED

Opposition to New Cabinet Post Develops in and Out of Congress and May Change Program.

PROMISE MADE TO APPEASE LIBERALS

President Also Said in Campaign He Would Give New Position to a Woman — Congress Rebellious.

By the Washington Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—President Harding has discovered that it is easier to promise a department of Public Welfare than to start one.

One of the definite commitments—to use one of the President's favorite words—that Harding made in the campaign, was to set up such a department, with a Cabinet officer at the head. Progressives had been saying that the party had nominated a hard-boiled reactionary for President. To show that he was not as impervious to new ideas as some people seemed to think, Harding promised to advance the interests of the social welfare agencies of the Government by gathering them all together in one department.

He went a step further and told a gathering of women that when the time came to pick the new Cabinet officer, a woman would be considered for the place.

The idea of a new department was widely applauded, and doubtless won the Republican nominee many votes. None of those directly interested in the proposition anticipated there would be any difficulty in giving effect to the President's pledge. Grave difficulties have arisen, however, and the whole matter at present is very much in the air.

As worked out by the administration, the plan for the new department would be to combine the Bureau of Education, another of social service, a third of public health, and a fourth to be devoted specifically to the welfare of war veterans.

Troubles began to arise as soon as the plan was promulgated. First came the educationists with a demand for a separate department of education, as provided for in the pending Smith-Towner bill. The idea of an educational bureau, including the fiddle to an department head did not appeal to them. The social service people could not agree which of the present welfare agencies should be shifted to the new department. Similar disagreements arose in connection with the other proposed bureaus. The spokesman for the war veterans asked why a new bureau of veterans service should be created when Congress is about to pass the Sweet bill combining the War Risk, the Bureau and the other agencies for rehabilitation of ex-soldiers into one big establishment.

Reorganization Halts Reorganization. As if all these objections were not enough to turn the proposed measure gray-headed, the further objection was raised that it would be foolish to go ahead with a reorganization plan at a time when a joint reorganization committee of the House and Senate, under Walter F. Brown of Toledo, is just about to embark on an ambitious scheme for reorganizing the whole executive end of the Government.

ADMITS HE KILLED DRY AGENT HE WAS TO BEAT UP.

Continued From Page One.

seat, the car being a five-passenger touring car. We drove down Main street from the garage about two or three blocks to a cross street and stopped the machine about 75 feet on a cross street there, a short distance from Andrew Deck's home. I was directed to the house by William Hayes. The machine drove off after I got out. I have never seen this machine since.

Posed as Prohibition Agent. "When I got to Deck's house I knocked on the door. Deck responded. He was dressed in pants and undershirt. I said: 'Some prohibition officers outside want to see you.' I flashed a census badge on him, representing myself as a prohibition agent. Deck put his shirt on and brought his 4 or 5 year old son along with him, leading the boy by the hand.

"We walked about a block, when I purposely got into an argument with Deck, as had been previously arranged between me and William and Ernest and Eugene Hayes and Otto Thomas. I called Deck a damned snitch. He then struck at me. When he did this we got into a fight and I got him by the hair of his head. Eugene Hayes at the house before we started to the garage after supper.

"As Deck staggered back away from me and I was about to hit him again with my fist, he drew a revolver from his pocket and I grabbed the gun as he was falling backwards and shot him with it.

Said He Was Not Badly Hurt. "I then ran. I went up various roads to the main road and back to Hayes' home and I hid in the shed there. After I was there awhile, Eugene Hayes came there. I said to

JAPAN GIVES OUT TEXT OF ITS NOTE SHOWING DISARMAMENT ATTITUDE

Nation Doesn't Consider It Opportune to Execute Recommendation Until Council of League Makes Report.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The formal statement of approval of the idea of disarmament proposed by Japan in its reply April 26 to an inquiry sent to the League of Nations, to all its members as to their attitude toward disarmament, was made public today at the Japanese embassy here.

At the meeting of the Geneva Assembly, France stated plainly and candidly that she would not consider the question of disarmament at this time, and she refused to even vote for the principle of disarmament. She gave her reasons that her situation was such that she would not and could not take such action now. Six other nations followed her. To include land disarmament, therefore, is to kill the matter outright.

"With reference to naval disarmament, the situation is entirely different. The three nations which now are actually engaged in a naval race are the United States, Great Britain and Japan. The French navy is a third-class navy, so recognized, and they are doing practically nothing towards bringing it up to date. The Italian navy is in like condition.

"But Japan and the United States and Great Britain are expending millions, even billions, in building navies and they are the only three Powers which bid fair to enter into competition for the next 25 or 50 years. So far as land disarmament is concerned, it does not make any difference to the United States as a nation of security, according to France.

The House has very slightly limited our army to 150,000. France has an army of 800,000. But it did not make any difference to the Easterners that the Easterners had taken the only possible avenue for fighting war-time prohibition.

"Doubt you disagree with the law they cited?" pressed Early.

"I did not," said the plaintiff, "and I think now they were right, even though the Supreme Court said they were wrong."

Allen Is Commissioner. The deposition was taken before Special Commissioner Clifford B. Allen in the office of Houts' attorney, Morton Jourdan. The questions asked by the defense indicated that an effort would be made to show that the plaintiff's services were in a secondary capacity, and therefore not so valuable as he asserts.

Houts' attorney, as a result of his services, was able to obtain an injunction against the plaintiff, and the court of appeals, and who are now opposed to it, and all the enemies of the cause, are enthusiastic for investigating land forces.

JAPAN WITHDRAWS GARRISONS IN YAP AND OTHER ISLANDS

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—House proposals to broaden the Borah naval disarmament amendment in the naval appropriation bill would "kill" the naval disarmament movement, Senator Borah, Republican of Idaho, declared last night in a statement attacking the suggestion of House leaders.

"If we are sincerely going forward with the question of disarmament, said Houts, "and sincerely desirous of curtailing armaments and reducing the chances of war, we will start where we can start and make progress, and that is with the naval Powers which are now in actual naval building competitions."

It is inexpedient at this time to negotiate for reduction of armies, Senator Borah declared. "If those who are suggesting that the disarmament be broadened to include land forces as well as naval forces will reflect upon the situation as it now exists in Europe, they will readily conclude

that 'Is he hurt very bad?' Hayes replied. 'No, Jim, you only shot him in the hip, and he is satisfied, thank God, that I didn't kill him.'

"Hayes left and was gone about half an hour. Before leaving, he said: 'I have arranged with a deputy constable here to take you to St. Louis in my machine.'

"Hayes came back in his machine with a fat man who is known to me as Elvin Thomas. He was driving a Ford machine. They left the machine standing in the road in front of Hayes home. Eugene Hayes was sent to the shed and said: 'It's all right; come on.' I got in the machine with them and started for St. Louis.

He had a pistol, a .32-caliber long blue steel Smith & Wesson make, the pistol I took from Andrew Deck and the one I shot him with.

"After we rode about a mile to St. Louis Eugene Hayes gave me four \$5 bills, saying: 'Here, Jim. This is all the money I have with me. I will give you more later.' At that time Elvin Thomas stated that it was worth \$50 to him to make the trip to St. Louis with me in the machine with them and started for St. Louis.

"I had a pistol, a .32-caliber long blue steel Smith & Wesson make, the pistol I took from Andrew Deck and the one I shot him with.

"We arrived in St. Louis at 10:15 p. m. I got out about 7600 South Broadway. The machine turned and went back south. While I was getting out Elvin Thomas said in case anything should come up about this he would say a negro and white man got in the machine at the drug store during the excitement after the shooting and held a gun to his head and made him take them to St. Louis.

"I boarded a northbound Broadway car at 7600 South Broadway and arrived home about 11 p. m. I had the pistol which I brought to my home and the next day I gave it to Andrew Sponik, of 1814 South Eighth street. I did not tell him where I got it. I gave him the pistol as he had favored me with some money when I was in need. I got nothing in return for the pistol."

Though Seward was not present, he relates that Eugene Hayes told him he would get a Deputy Constable to bring him to St. Louis this apparently was not done. Elvin Thomas, named as the man who brought Seward to St. Louis, was a Deputy Constable in Herculaneum until Jan 1 last, when a newly-elected Constable appointed another deputy to succeed him.

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ATTORNEY WANTS 5 PER CENT OF HIS CLIENTS' PROFITS

Charles A. Houts, in Suit Against Brewers, Says His Efforts Enabled Them to Continue Making Beer.

Charles A. Houts, former States District Attorney, who is suing the Independent Breweries Co. and the St. Louis Brewing Association for a fee of \$110,000 as their counsel in combatting the war-time prohibition act, was asked yesterday, while giving a deposition, whether a schoolboy could not have performed all the services that he rendered.

Houts had admitted that he took excerpts from petitions prepared by Eastern attorneys who were employed by the National Brewers' Association, of which the defendants were members, and that he inserted these extracts bodily in injunction petitions which he filed in the St. Louis Federal Court, adding such a total of \$1,000,000 as the covenant.

"But Japan and the United States and Great Britain are expending millions, even billions, in building navies and they are the only three Powers which bid fair to enter into competition for the next 25 or 50 years. So far as land disarmament is concerned, it does not make any difference to the United States as a nation of security, according to France.

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Former Mob Leader Is Honor Graduate of Columbia Class

NEW YORK, June 4.

By the Associated Press.

F. RANK TANNENBAUM, one time mob leader and radical agitator, was graduated from Columbia University this year as an honor student and won the key of Phi Beta Kappa, an honorary scholastic fraternity, it was announced today.

Tannenbaum, who served a year in jail for leading a mob against churches here in 1914 and scathingly denounced all laws when he was convicted, was declared to have discarded his radical views.

He entered Columbia University in 1916, but when the war started he went to work in the shipyards, and later became a Sergeant at a Georgia army training camp. Tannenbaum is 28 years old and is married. He will continue his studies until he obtains the degree of doctor of philosophy.

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QUAYLE REPLIES TO DYOTT OPPOSITION

Methodist Bishop, in Address, Comments on Recent Action of Catholic Union.

Bishop William A. Quayle of the Methodist Church, speaking last night in Grace Church, Skinker road and Waterman avenue, at the closing session of the two days' convention of the Women's Home Missionary Society of the St. Louis Conference, declared that parochial schools are unconstitutional.

The occasion for his remarks was the recent action of the Catholic Union of Missouri, which at its convention here protested against the appointment of John C. Dyott as special Assistant Attorney-General in charge of Volstead law prosecutions in St. Louis on the ground of his alleged opposition to parochial schools.

"I read lately," Bishop Quayle said, "that a company of people were reciting to President Harding and Senator Spencer that a man shouldn't be appointed to a public position because he had been a parochial school teacher. Parochial schools are unconstitutional. The public school is the true American school."

"Any block of men or women who think to intimidate our public servants, and to drive them into a corner, should learn Americanism from the women of this organization."

The fundamental objection to parochial schools is that there is nobody to assure and insure that they are American. How can you know what is taught in a parochial school? The necessary thing is that the teacher should know that they know these a-b-cs, but that they are essentially loyal Americans, and know what Americanism is. Some people don't know the difference between Americanism and Bolshevikism, and the harm they do is not caused by ill intent, but their their ignorance.

The American Public School.

"We must be sure that our teachers are absolutely and knowingly American. I don't want a Methodist, or Baptist, or Lutheran parochial school, any more than I want a Roman Catholic parochial school. On that question, the women of this organization are as straight as the light that comes from a star."

Bishop Quayle's utterances in favor of public schools were applauded by the audience, which represented St. Louis congregations and visiting churchmen from various parts of the State.

"We sometimes hear that this is a country for everybody," the Bishop said. "It is a country for everybody who wants to be an American. It doesn't matter where people come from. What we insist on, is that they shall know they have arrived. We don't want America Irishized, or Germanized, or Bohemianized; we want America American, a republic for republicans, a safe, for people who like to be republicans."

"We have doctriñaries who are not the sort of alts that can be set to music. Some of them are plain Bolsheviks. They talk about 'prophetic radicalism,' meaning that one who plays the fool thereby makes him self a prophet."

In the first part of his address, the Bishop took the word "Home" from the name of the women's organization as the text for a discourse on the subject of home.

Home a Place for Bath.

"There were never so many things to come from home as there are today," he said, "and there are never more ways in which people should stay at home. Home, for many persons, is a place where they take an occasional bath, and get their mail, and where they have things sent from the store. We need to renew our allegiance to home as a place to live in."

The privacy of life is its strength. You may admire the beauty of a flower, and pity the flower's root, but pull it up, and you find that the root likes to be a root, and that it doesn't want the sunshine and oxygen you talk about giving it.

"You can't keep a lace curtain clean 30 minutes in this city, but the lace curtain represents women's instinct to find things. It is the same with other things in the house. If the husband has a bald spot, she will try to spread the hair over it, though she made, she tries to unmake it."

ENGLISH WAYS AND BYWAYS.

By Leighton Parks (Scribner's Sons).

A S ENTERTAINING a volume of foreign travel has not appeared in a long time. It is the chronicle of a motor trip through the English of summer trips, wayside inns and picturesque homes. The author relates in a gay personal fashion of Gloucester cathedral, sheep dogs, Oxford, and a hundred other things that make the England of tourist dreams and poets' dreams. The numerous pleasant and unpleasant adventures of the charyman and his wife are narrated so humorously and so clearly that the reader looks with anticipation to another such book by Mr. Parks.

THE PROFITEERS. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. (Little, Brown & Co., Boston.)

HERE Mr. Oppenheim has turned, for the moment, from the last war with the United States for exciting adventures, long after the armistice was signed, to the profiteer, who followed in the wake of the war and still follows, though the hands of the whole world are raised against him. London is the scene of "The Profiteers" and the hero is a young American. A crowd of unscrupulous profiteering speculators set out to corner the world's supply of grain and literally to get into their clutches the world's bread. They

Reviews of the New Books

TEN-MINUTE TALKS WITH WORKERS" (Doubleday, Page & Co.).

THE author is not named on the title page, but he is undoubtedly a professional economist thoroughly at home in the schematic and mythical "labyrinth of discourse." The little volume is a reprint of articles that appeared in the London Times. Their purpose was to counteract the soap-box orator and not to permit the reds to do all the talking. The purpose is excellent, most necessary, and timely. But does the book fulfill its purpose?

Imagine a crowd of unemployed at Hyde Park in London, and imagine itself shouting in soap-box and addressing that human horde thus: "Great progress has been made in the last 300 or 400 years, moral, spiritual, political, civic and, above all, economic, the giving of a life more full of the good things of life"—can you expect to be believed by those who are staring that very moment? Or say to them, "A man gets what he is worth and that is all he can reasonably expect"—do you think you rub them the wrong way?" Again:

"RELIGION OF HEALTH," by E. Walsh, M. D. (Little, Brown & Co.)

IT is to be feared that the intelligent layman, for whom Dr. Walsh's book is evidently intended, will not find much that is not already familiar to him, and in certain fields may question if modern science has not outrun the date of the publication, or at least of the writing of this book.

Dr. Walsh, in pointing out the results of the efforts of the workers, shows interesting, though not originally, "new" ways to go to the rescue of the "sharks" of various kinds he is certain to meet on such a tour.

THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. by Jacques Boulenger. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.)

THIS is a part of the series of "The National History of France," edited by Funk-Brentano. Dealing with the period of Richelieu and Louis XIV, it is brilliantly and interestingly written.

All these subjects are written upon generally and from a ripe experience of a man who is sure that nothing can be done in Africa and the newcomer who thinks everything can be done. His comments on the conflict between Christianity and Mohammedanism for the allegiance of natives are enlightening.

THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY (Formerly German East Africa). Characteristics and Potentials, by F. E. Joelson (Appleton.)

GREAT BRITAIN's new mandate, once the most prized of German colonial possessions, is described here chiefly as to its conditions of life and its native people. The writer, a second repatriate, seems to be a happy man between the old-timer who is sure that nothing can be done in Africa and the newcomer who thinks everything can be done. His comments on the conflict between Christianity and Mohammedanism for the allegiance of natives are enlightening.

"DEILD STORIES: AN ANTHOLOGY." Edited by Maximilian J. Rudwin. (Alfred A. Knopf.)

THIS volume is the first in a contemplated series of diabolical literature. Other volumes are planned, it is announced, as "Devil Plays," "Devil Essays," "Devil Legends," "The Book of Lady Lilith," "Anthology of Satanic Verse" and "Bibliography of Devils."

The present volume contains only short stories, gathered from the literature of many nations.

The best way in which to give the reader a comprehension of their character and range of interest is to recite their titles and authors: "The Devil in a Nunnery," Francis Oscar Gagnon; "The Marriage of the Devil," from the Italian of Nicolo Machiavelli; "The Devil and Tom Walker," Washington Irving; "St. John's Eve," from the Russian of Nikolai Vasilievich Gogol; "The Devil's Wager," William Makepeace Thackeray; "Bon-Bon," by Edgar Allan Poe; "The Devil's Printer," anonymous; "The Devil's Mother-in-Law," from the Spanish of Fernan Caballero; "The Generous Gambler," Charles Pierre Baudelaire; "The Three Low Mates," Alphonse Daudet; "Devil Puzzles," Frederick Parker; "The Devil's Round," by Charles Deulin; "The Legend of Mont St. Michel," Guy de Maupassant; "The Demon Pope," Richard Garnett; "Madame Lucifer," Richard Garnett; "Lucifer," Anatole France; "The Devil," Maxine Gorky; "The Devil and the Old Man," by John Masefield.

A note is presented with each story giving its history and some explanatory facts that the reader is certain to find very interesting and profitable.

"TWO MOTHERS," by John G. Neihardt (MacMillan.)

TWO dramas: "Eight Hundred Rubles" and "The Death of Agrippina," each dealing with a mother's passion in tragic circumstances. Both of the plays are written in rhyming couplets which carry the reader along with a quick step, nor is it all after the usual conception of tragic mood. One naturally compares "The Death of Agrippina" with "Nero's Mother," a drama on the same subject by Stephen Phillips. While Mr. Neihardt keeps his eye to dramatic technique and subordinates poetry to the necessities of the stage, Stephen Phillips, on the other hand, is a poet before he is a playwright and seeks for the beautiful phrase or figure, however inappropriate it may be to the particular situation. The strain is more to the catastrophe in "The Death of Agrippina" is very different from the stately movement in the blank verse of Phillips. "Eight Hundred Rubles" is a short one-acter—a scene from the sordid existence of the Russian peasant.

"EVERY POLITICIAN AND HIS WIFE." By Adele S. Burleson (Dorrance & Co. Inc.)

THIS farcical little volume, by the wife of the former Post master-General, depicts a series of ludicrous episodes in which the inexperienced and tactless wife of a politician makes blundering attempts to assist his career. Daniel Webster Ketcham, the husband, is either raving wildly or glaring at his wife in stony silence, every time she utters something to help him.

"ZELL," a Novel by Henry Alkman, (Alfred A. Knopf.)

IMUST have been apparent to the intelligent reader of Henry Alkman's first novel, which appeared two years ago, that its author had no child's view of life. The Grotesque, although a little rough, nevertheless is one look forward to something better and more representative. Zell is that kind of work.

"I begged them not to vote for your opponent, because Stringam is really too old to hold office."

"Mr. Ketcham gazed at his wife in a stupor of amazement."

"I told them you thought that we man got so very old he shouldn't even be allowed to vote."

"Mr. Ketcham's face set, his eyes stared, as he listened to his wife's words."

"And then Dan," she finished, "they were almost rude and said they might decide YOU were too YOUNG for the responsibilities of the office. So I came away quite cross and unstrung, after reminding them that they had one foot in the

"Leaving the City This Summer?"

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DRAMA AND FARCE

IN MOVIE OFFERINGS

Tom Meighan and Constance Talmadge Are the Week's Leading Stars.

The Easy Road,"

Paramount film based on Blair Hall's story, "Easy Road," will be the feature picture attraction at the Missouri Theater for the week beginning today. It has a fine cast, with Thomas Meighan, Lila Lee and Gladys George in the leading roles.

Meighan is cast as Leonard Payne, a sailor novelist whose genius is at white heat when he is poor, but who finds that money and leisure are the road to soul-killing idleness. This makes him feel so badly that while the heiress whom he has married is away for a tour of Europe he decides to end his life. He fails, however, to drown himself, arriving there in time to save the life of Ella Klotz, who wanted to kill herself because of approaching blindness.

A designing villain tries to misrepresent Payne's interest in the girl, but the wife, on her return, grasps the true situation and for the first time realizes the true nobility of her husband's character.

Constance Talmadge in "Lessons in Love" will be the week's feature at the New Grand Central and West End Lyric.

This is a film version of "Perkins," in which John Miller appeared on the stage. It is a farce in which two elderly men attempt to choose a husband for their ward, a strong-minded young woman who has ideas of her own about love and marriage. One of the uncles "plays dead" and leaves a will providing that his nephew shall inherit his wealth if he marries the girl. This leads to funny complications.

A comedy said to be based on "The Toonerville Trolley," by the cartoonist, Fontaine Fox, also will be a feature this week.

Miss Pickford in "Through the Back Door" will be the principal attraction at the Capitol. The Royal will show "Temptation" and the Per-

SONY THEATERS

PHOTOPLAY THEATERS</

B. Nugent & Bro. Dry Goods Company

BUYERS AND MANAGERS SALE

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**All in Readiness
For the Big Sale That
Begins June Sixth**

Here are the buyers and managers of our various departments who have scoured the market for the greatest values in anticipation of their great Semi-Annual Sales Contest

This big semi-annual event, which covers every department in the store, will be the greatest held in years. Various buyers and department heads claim that they have secured some of the biggest values in many seasons, and they all join in inviting their thousands of friends and patrons to come Monday, and for the entire duration of the sale, and share in this feast of bargains.

Far-reaching and store-wide—every day some new feature will be brought forward—watch our daily advertisements. Out-of-town patrons are especially invited to visit our store during this sale. All summer needs can be supplied. 200,000 8-page circulars are now being distributed throughout the city. See large Sunday advertisement for particulars.

Nugent's
The Store for ALL the People



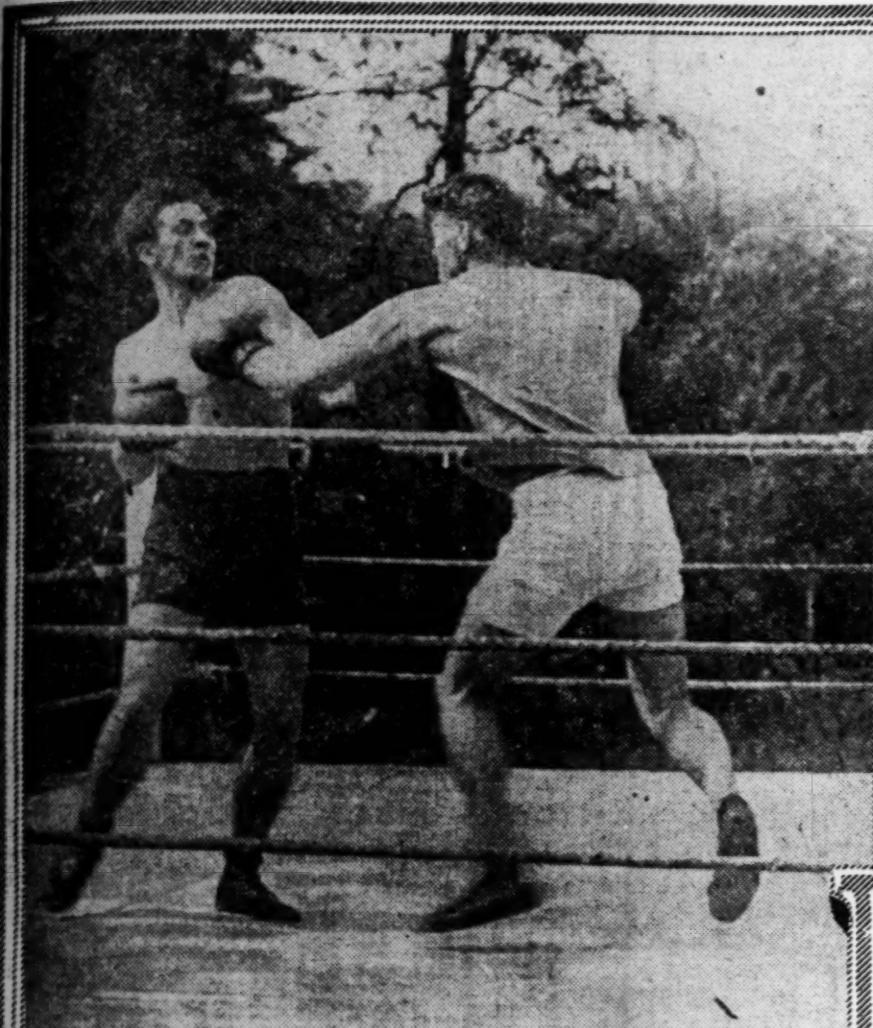
Georges Carpenter (left) set. L. I., with Paul Jones



One of the types of replacing ancient



Mrs. Elm new athlete



Georges Carpentier (left) sparring in his training camp at Manhattan, L. I., with Paul Journee whom he brought from France.

—Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.



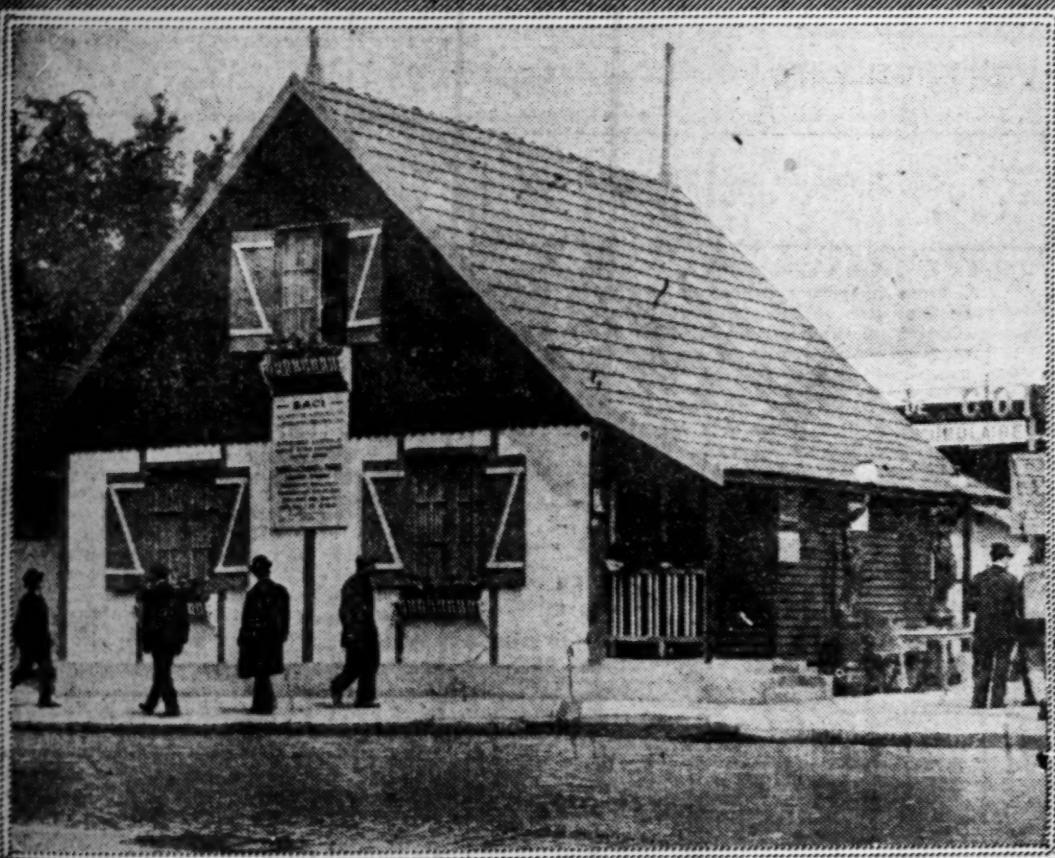
The remnants of Germany's war material being put to use, old munition boxes are filled with concrete and then set in framework of houses instead of bricks, which are very costly there.

—Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.



This 16-year-old New Orleans girl, Miss Monita Lamphier, has been selected by Howard Chandler Christy as the most beautiful among 1000 contestants, to represent the Southland.

—Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.



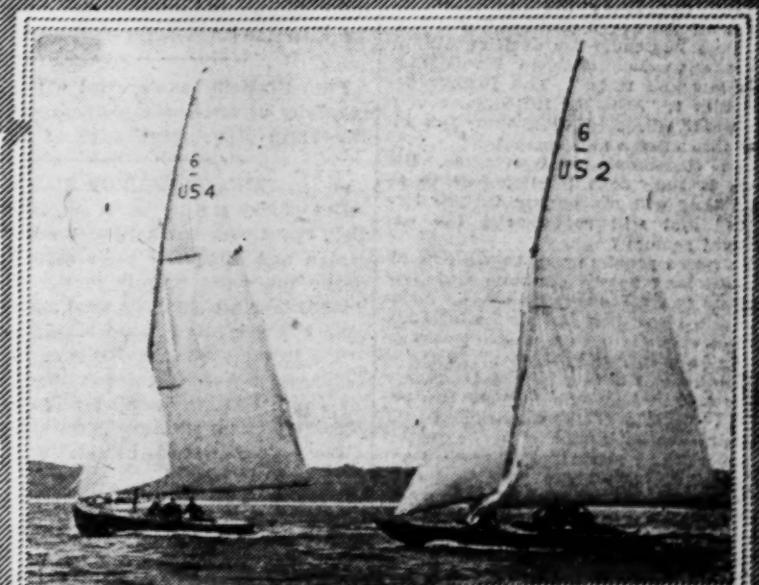
One of the types of homes which are being erected in devastated regions of France, replacing ancient stone dwellings. This one costs 2500 francs.

—Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.



James Otis of San Francisco (at right) will travel by airplane to his plantation near Caracas, Venezuela, a trip of 3000 miles. He is accompanied by William Morris, pilot (at left) and Charles West, mechanic.

—International.



Trial race of American 6-meter yachts which will compete for British-American Cup at Cowes, Isle of Wight, in August; the Sheila leading the Montauk.

—International.



Mrs. Elma H. Benton, principal of Hosmer Hall and members of the Senior Class on the school's new athletic field, acquired last week.

—Photo by White, St. Louis.



Johnson B. Campbell of Spokane, Wash., new member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

—Climbing from Central News Photo Service.



Wrecking tons of concrete, in task of removing bank vault from first floor to basement, in building at 7th and Olive streets.

—Photo by Peifer.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

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Twelfth and Olive Streets.

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Average 1920:
Sunday Average 361,961
DAILY AND SUNDAY AVERAGE, 191,086

THE POST-DISPATCH PLAT-
FORM.

I know that my platform will make no difference in the cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent; never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Gas and Normalcy.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
The Missouri Public Service Commission has recently granted an increase to the Landes Gas Co. Of course we all realize that the gas company must have more money, and we congratulate the Public Service Commission for its magnanimous act. But—

The gas company's bill used to read somewhat thus:
Am't of this bill if not paid until after Mar. 27, 1921 \$1.71
Discount 18
Am't if paid on or before March 27, 1921 \$1.53

Their last bill turns the thing around and reads somewhat thus:
Am't of this bill if paid on or before May 21, 1921 \$1.52
Penalty 16
Am't of this bill if not paid until after May 21, 1921 \$1.67

I made out my check, and as per custom I looked in the last column and wrote \$1.67. Only after close scrutiny did I realize the gas company's higher system of accounting. I have since spoken to three of my friends, and each of them wrote his check for the larger amount, although remitting before due. I wonder if many others do the same? Furthermore, the charge is at \$1.05 per M cu. ft., penalty 10¢ per M cu. ft., or a total of \$1.15 per M cu. ft. The former charge for gas was \$1.35 per M cu. ft., making an increase of 2¢ per M, or more than 21 per cent.

If my information is correct the commission allowed an increase of 10 per cent.

An increase of 21 per cent in the cost of gas, which indirectly enters into every meal that every one in this city eats!

We are on our way to normalcy—
Walking backward! J. W. U.

Solving the Negro Problem.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
In your editorial discussing the Tulsa riot you say that "We cannot longer daily with the negro problem," and that "the time has come for decisive dealing with the whole problem involved in lynch law and riots." You further declare that it "calls for intelligence of a high order, directed to a thorough inquiry into causes and remedies."

These statements are irrefutable. But where is the "high intelligence" to be found that will thoroughly inquire into causes and will recommend the one practical remedy?

The negro problem will be with us always, unless we continue trying to maintain two races side by side on terms of political equality and social inequality. The effort is not an experiment with us. And our failure is but a repetition of the failure which this impossible undertaking always has met. Either the political equality must be abolished or the social inequality abolished. The latter plan has been guardedly proposed by the sages of both sexes who belong to the New England school of traditional economists, but its open advocacy is not probable. Where, again, is the "high intelligence" plus the courage, to propose the one true, practical solution, namely, the abrogation of a political equality which is mischievous at its best and tragic at its worst?

The point is discussed at length and with extraordinary force in Madison Grant's "The Passing of the Great Race," a hard book to accept, but harder to reject. W. M.

"Economic Sophistry."

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
Your editorial "Economic Sophistry" was most interesting. I wish I could be sure of so many things, but by nature and rumination I am skeptical. Minimally secured money was not a scientific invention. It simply grew upon people's convictions—or superstitions. It seems to me that money should be a voucher for labor performed, rather than a voucher for so much silver or gold; but you can't eat silver or gold, and you can't use the products of labor. Labor, therefore, should be the common standard. True, printing presses cannot turn out wealth, but the printed handwritten vouchers for labor performed. If I think your check is good I will build you a house for it, but the United States cannot print Liberty Bonds that will sell at par value.

"Economic Sophistry" enters where the make-shifts of their ancestors. The check is the only ordinary, suspected and discounted check in the nation, but we shall never be able to utilize it. And our idolatry of its mineral security is changed to an idolatry of its manna security. Gold and silver mean nothing. It takes labor to dig them out of the earth. So, until labor secures currency we shall have struck panics. Federal reserve systems, banks, depression, thefts, "clever" editors and torrents of "bunk." Make a man's "time card" negotiable and you will reach the millennium. "TORY."

LOWER PRICES PREDICTED.

Attorney-General Barrett seems to be fairly well satisfied with the results of the building material investigation. At the close of Thursday's hearing, when the inquiry was adjourned until June 22, Mr. Barrett gave out a statement which concluded with the assertion that "In a considerable part of the building industry prices will be reduced."

Science will be satisfied, but the poet gazing at the simple sea will not cease to wonder.

FACT AND THEORY.

According to President Kinsey of the Board of Public Service, his inability to complete the South Harlem Creek sewer within the appropriation is due to the high wages the city has to pay. If the city could go into the labor market it could get plenty of labor for 40 cents an hour, he says, for which it is now paying 67-1/2 cents an hour.

The investigation has been lacking in the sensational disclosures which have marked similar inquiries in New York and Chicago. In a certain sense nothing new, or that was not known before, has been established. That building material prices were high was common knowledge, as was the practical uniformity of prices among supposedly competing houses. The representatives of the various companies that have been examined have denied that there was any agreement among them as to prices, or any arrangement or process for maintaining uniform price levels. And the examination has been singularly free from the spirited passages that enlivened the New York probe under the penetrating genius of Untermyer.

Nevertheless, Attorney-General Barrett's statement is significant in spots. For example, his remark that "the outstanding fact is that in each group examined competition is limited to points other than prices and prices are still high." Also, his declaration that Missouri anti-trust laws, suspended during the war period, "are going to be enforced now to the full."

Though somewhat cryptic as a whole, the Attorney-General's statement may reasonably be construed to mean that anti-trust laws will be enforced and prices must come down—the one thing needful.

WASTES AND COMPETITION.

The report of the American Engineering Council's Committee on Elimination of Wastes in Industry revealing that 50 per cent of the wastes of industrial processes may be laid at the door of management, or mismanagement, and that labor is responsible for only 25 per cent of the wastes, is another evidence of the decline of competition. Prices of products could not support these wastes if they were determined strictly by competitive marketing. If they were so determined the manufacturer who could eliminate the most waste would get the most business, in fact, all he could handle, regardless of how much he might increase the capacity of his plant and his output.

As it is, the inefficient industry is enabled to maintain an existence to which it is not entitled. Somebody pays interest on the billions of dollars tied up in idle equipment. Somebody pays for the waste of high labor turnover. Somebody pays for the waste of time, energy and money due to duplications of estimates and bids in the building trades. Under free competition the industry would pay for this waste or cease to exist. As it is, the public pays for it in higher prices. This condition is not due necessarily to combinations and trade understandings. It may be due in large part to the very cumbersome which vast size has brought to the ordinary mediums of production.

Nevertheless, if it is a fact it must be recognized as such. Even though the conditions of absolute competition may never return, the knowledge of waste offers industry the opportunity to increase its profits by reducing that waste. Also, it affords the possibility, if not the assurance, of price reductions. Knowledge is the first condition of correction. And the American Engineering Council apparently is going after the knowledge.

Admittedly, the Detroit court is an experiment. It is a violent departure from courts of record generally. It was the judgment of many Michigan lawyers, when it was proposed, that such a court would not work. As a method of procedure it may be seriously faulty. That it might become an agency of tyranny can hardly be denied. The success of the Detroit experiment may be due to the extraordinary personnel of the court—variable factor, indeed, upon which to rest such responsibility and in which to vest such power. That it might become an agency of tyranny can hardly be denied. The success of the Detroit experiment may be due to the extraordinary personnel of the court—variable factor, indeed, upon which to rest such responsibility and in which to vest such power. That it might become an agency of tyranny can hardly be denied. The success of the Detroit experiment may be due to the extraordinary personnel of the court—variable factor, indeed, upon which to rest such responsibility and in which to vest such power.

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MERRILY THE OPERA CHORUS IS BEING WELL TRAINED

Drilling of 70 Choristers for Municipal Productions Conducted Kindly and Cheerfully.

THE WORK IS DIFFICULT

Many Hours a Day Spent by "Youth and Beauty" Recruits Learning Parts.

By MARGUERITE MARTYN.

"*H*ow we just adore our new directors, Fred Bishop, the stage director, and Frank Mandeville, the musical director," said Loretta, Frances and the girl called Mac, in chorus, as they and some 67 other boys and girls were being gently but firmly told to do everything in chorus, out in the west wing of the Jefferson Memorial where the Municipal Opera chorus is rehearsing these steaming mornings and sizzling afternoons.

And since these three in smocks and bloomers or the still more simple one-piece gingham garment which the smaller girls are able to buy ready made in the children's departments of the stores looking over my shoulder as I sketched, expressed in words what the rest expressed in their smiling faces and carefree antics. I think they may be assumed to express the sentiments of the entire cast this year.

"My Director does not ask us to do anything he cannot do himself. He does not tell us what to do, and does not tell us out when we cannot read his mind," added the girls. "The directors are gentlemen," they concluded.

Wherefore, it would seem the system of gentle firmness as opposed to the system of bullying, sometimes regarded as traditional to stage directing, is about to be tested for our edification. Whether better work can be got out of a chorus by humane methods, or by treating 'em rough, remains to be seen. The public's first opportunity to judge will come next Tuesday night when the Municipal Opera season opens with the "Chorus Soldier" unless we can take the Directors Mandeville and Bishop, who are loud in their praises of this chorus as the hardest working, most devoted group they have ever worked with.

By next week our columns will be absorbed in comparisons of the relative merits of the principals and the chorus will have assumed its proper place in the background, so it seems but meet they should now, while working their hardest, learning three operas at once, have their day in type.

The chorus of 70, 20 are professionals recruited in New York. Some of the male voices have been singing these same roles for 20 years. The men are selected only for their voices, one is told, and when one remarks that youth is not made the supreme test among all choristers, Frank Moulan comes to bat with: "Not unlike other businesses, here to be done this business some time before it really leaves it."

The professionals contribute the very valuable factor of knowing the parts and being able to sing them, so it is left largely to the local recruits to contribute youth and beauty. Some of the local singers have had experience on the municipal stage or in local vaudeville, stock companies and fashion shows, but not if they have passed certain ages. Several favorites of a season ago are now still on the scene on the score of years. Three girls in this year's cast are graduates of the children's ballet of other seasons.

Frank Moulan recalls how Frances and Loretta, now tall girls on the end, used to fight and scratch each other for the privilege of riding in the boat of the Wizard of the Nile, which was only big enough for himself and the smallest children.

How some members of the chorus were by their selection was revealed when a member of the Executive Committee was overheard to ask anxiously: "Does she do?" "Does she do?" Do you think she'll make good?" and when another mugged up to Frank Mandeville and inquired confidentially, "Say, isn't the one we sent out Tuesday the best you've got yet?"

Some of the neophytes were appealing to Frank Moulan for a remedy for strained tendons which he diagnosed as "charlehorse." He recommended hot steam towels and encouraged them by saying one day they would wake up to find the aches and pains gone, to return no more during the season.

Bishop's method of teaching dance and stage business is first to go through the movement and then to teach the steps, bidding the boys and girls imitate him. Each book or line is used and as each little new bit is added, the bits that have already been learned are gone through again to include the new bit—if you get what I mean—until the whole is better perfect. This means arduous, tedious repetition of parts already learned, but nothing is left to chance. Monotony is enlivened, though, by good-humored remarks from the director, such as, to the girls lined up to greet the soldiers in the Chocolate Foyer: "Now, girls, remember, you have seen a man for the first time. Wherever you go, you must such 'wink' their remarks that it is necessary to add: "Now, girls, don't be rough. Don't be rough with the boys." And when he addresses personal remarks, it is to "You, little under lady," or "You, little orange-necked lady," rather than with rude words.

They just "adore" their directors, the strenuous, intensive work which goes into the making of our Municipal Opera chorus goes on like a lively game and thus, at least, the chorus is a happy bunch.

Making of Municipal Opera Chorus as Seen by Post-Dispatch Artist



BURGESS BEDTIME STORIES

By THORNTON W. BURGESS.

The Coward.

The coward may be strong or weak,
But always he will prove a sneak.

Mother Bear.

NEVER had the twins felt quite as they stood up to watch Mother Bear. They no longer felt afraid. With Mother Bear there, there was nothing to fear. No harm could come to them now. Of course not. So side by side they stood up, their mouths half open and their little eyes bright with excitement, as they watched Mother Bear shuffle toward the big windfall where they had seen the terrible eyes that had frightened them so.

There was no sound save the shuffling of Mother Bear's big feet in the dead leaves and a low growling from deep in her throat. Nothing moved in the big windfall. The terrible eyes were no longer to be seen. They hadn't been seen since Mother Bear arrived. The twins began to wonder if the bear really and truly had been.

Suddenly, with a roar of rage, Mother Bear flung herself on that windfall and began to tear it apart. Very terrible she looked as she tore at those fallen trees, and even the twins had shivered at the sound of her voice. Then from under that windfall came a sharp, splitting snarl and ugly growls, and a few seconds later a brownish form with a round head and a tail so short that it was a joke, bounded out from under the further side of the windfall, scolded once, and went up a tree so fast that the twins were filled with envy.

Mother Bear stopped tearing at that windfall and shuffled around to the foot of the tree up which that brown form had disappeared. Then she called the twins. High above their heads, stretched out on a limb, was one whom they had never seen before, and glaring down at them were those terrible eyes which had so frightened them.

"There," said Mother Bear, "is one of the biggest cowards in all the Green Forest. It is Yowler the Bob Cat. He is a coward, but he is a coward.

All this time Yowler had been growling softly and his funny stab of a tail had never stopped twitching. Now, Mother Bear started to climb the tree. That stub of a tail twitched faster and Yowler's growl deepened, but even the twins knew that that growl was a bluff. Yowler had half way up the tree, then with another dreadful-sounding screech, he hopped across to another big branch and from that to the next tree. In less time than it takes to tell it he was down from that tree and, snarling angrily, had bounded out of sight.

Mother Bear came down. "I don't think that big coward will bother you again," said she. "If he does, don't be afraid of him. He'll run if you go after him. Never be afraid of a sneak."

And the twins promised that they never would.

(Copyright, 1921, by T. W. Burgess)

"There," said Mother Bear, "is one of the biggest cowards in all the Green Forest."

Juniper the Hare and Whitefoot the Wood Mouse and Mrs. Grouse. To them he is terrible, but at heart he is a coward."

Suddenly, with a roar of rage, Mother Bear flung herself on that windfall and began to tear it apart. Very terrible she looked as she tore at those fallen trees, and even the twins had shivered at the sound of her voice. Then from under that windfall came a sharp, splitting snarl and ugly growls, and a few seconds later a brownish form with a round head and a tail so short that it was a joke, bounded out from under the further side of the windfall, scolded once, and went up a tree so fast that the twins were filled with envy.

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"No! How could I, Mrs. Davidson?" "That's all I wanted to know," says she, and goes out of the room. "When Davidson came home she was ready to go for him, now with common volatile indignation, but as if trickling down a cold clear stream. She had said to him, "I'll tell the world what you did to me." Davidson begged her to listen to him and told her all the story, thinking that it would move a heart of stone. He tried to make her understand his remorse. She heard him to the end, said "Indeed!" and turned her back on him.

"Don't you believe me?" he asked, appalled. "She didn't say yes or no. All she said was, 'Send that brat away at once.'"

"I can't throw him out into the street!" cried Davidson. "You don't mean it."

"I don't care. There are charitable institutions for such children, I suppose."

"That I will never do," said Davidson.

"Very well. That's enough for me."

Davidson's home after this was like a silent, frozen hell. A simple woman, with a mind of her own, and a heart as worn as an unchained devil. He sent the boy to the White Fathers in Malacca. This was not a very expensive sort of education, but he could not forgive him for not casting the offensive child away at once.

Davidson, kneeling by the side of that woman done so miserably to death, was overcome by remorse. She had died for him. His manhood was as if stoned. For the first time he felt afraid. He might have been pounced upon in the dark at any moment by the silent, hideous kind.

"The thought of the woman's crew thought fit to set afloat in Malay town is neither here nor there. Davidson himself took some of his friends into his confidence, besides giving the full story officially to the harbor master.

"He changed his direction—but very soon he stopped. It was then that he hesitated in cruel perplexity. He guessed what had happened. The woman had managed to escape from the house in some way, and now was being chased in the open by the infuriated Frenchman. He trusted she would try to run on board for protection.

"All was still around Davidson. Whether she had run on board or not, this silence meant that the Frenchman had lost her in the dark."

"Davidson, relieved, but still very anxious, turned toward the riverside. He had not made two steps in that direction when another shriek burst out behind him, again close to the house."

"He thought that the Frenchman had lost sight of the poor woman right enough. Then came that period of silence. But the horrible ruffian had not given up his murderous purpose. He reasoned that she would try to steal back to her child, and would lie in wait for her near the house.

"It must have been something like that. As she entered the light following about the house-ladder, he had rushed at her too soon, impatient for her to come. She let out that second scream of mortal fear when she caught sight of him, and turned to run for life again.

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assure Davidson that it is a serious vocation. They tell him he has a special disposition for mission work, too. So Laughing Anne's boy will lead a saintly life in China somewhere; he may even become a martyr; but poor Davidson is left out in the cold. He will have to go down-hill without a single human affection near him because of these old dollars."

(THE END.)

Walnut Sweet Corn
An Excep-tionally Tender and Sweet Corn. Manufactured by L. COHEN CO. LTD.

BABY CHICKS
Hatching Every Day.
Twenty-five regular hatching boxes \$2.50 each and get them or mail order. Catalog free.

Smith's Standard (Corrigated).

CHURCH NOTICES

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
Meetings of the members of each church, "Gloria in the Only Name and Creator."

OPEN TEXT—Revelations 15:3.

FIRST CHURCH, King's Highway and Westminster place, 10 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday. Open daily from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. except Saturday.

SECOND CHURCH, 4234 Washington Avenue, 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

THIRD CHURCH, 3204 Russell Avenue, 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

FOURTH CHURCH, 5569 Page boulevard, 10 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday. Open daily from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. except Saturday.

FIFTH CHURCH, 4542 Lincoln Avenue, 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. except Saturday.

SIXTH CHURCH, 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sunday.

SEVENTH CHURCH, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday. Reading room same location.

EIGHTH CHURCH, 4029 Page boulevard, 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sunday.

NINTH CHURCH, 4234 Washington Avenue, 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sunday.

TENTH CHURCH, 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sunday.

ELEVENTH CHURCH, 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sunday.

DOWNTOWN READING ROOM, suite 1900, Railway Exchange Building, 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. except Wednesday, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sunday, 2 to 9 p. m.

OPENING TESTIMONY MEETING at all of the churches.

MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY
By James J. Montague.

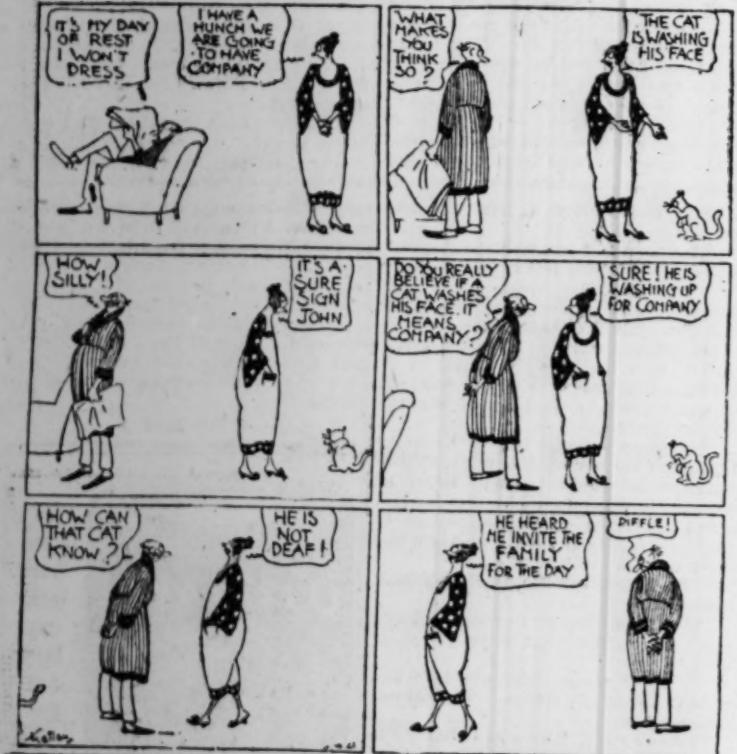
IT ONLY WORKS IN THE FILM.
At the movies, little Willie
Saw a pretty child of six
Knock a large policeman silly.
With a half a dozen bricks.
Willie, as his way he wended
Homeward, thought he'd do the same;
To his mind this seemed a splendid,
Highly fascinating game.
Now his little form is aching
In a hundred pains at once.
And he isn't understanding
Any further movie stunts.

Little Henry, who would rather
See a movie show than eat,
Watched a boy trip up his father
(On the screen) and said, "How neat!"
He went home comfused with laughter,
Thinking what he meant to do,
And a dozen things he'd do.
He upset his parent, too.
Now his pulse is palpitating
And the rest of him is sore.
And he isn't imitating
Movie children any more.

Tommy watched an infant actor
Give his dear old mother a start
When he violently smacked 'er
With a fluffy lemon tart.
Mightily this caper pleased him
When he saw it on the screen.
And next day the fancy seized him
To enact the self-same scene.
Tommy's ears are hurting badly,
He is game, and doesn't cry;
But he wonders, rather sadly,
How those movie kids get by.



CAN YOU BEAT IT?—By KETTEN.



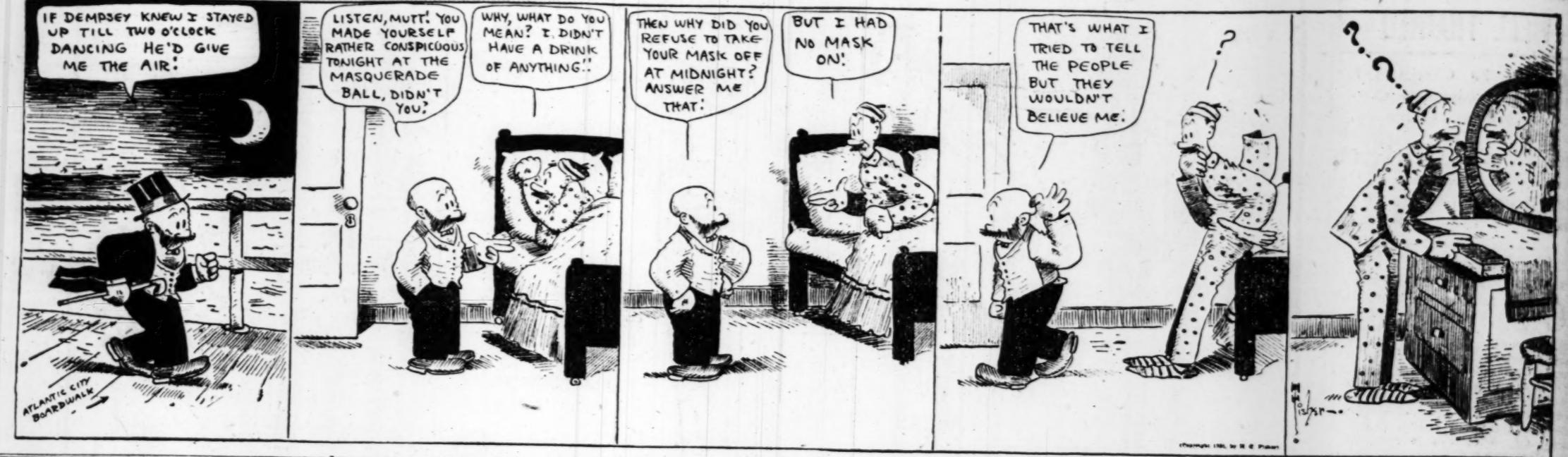
The Advantage of Having a Very Small Caddy—By Fontaine Fox.



IN CASE YOU
WISH TO RETRIEVE
A BRAND NEW GOLF
BALL AT THE WATER HOLE.

MUTT AND JEFF—POOR MUTT, HE CAN'T HELP IT—HE WAS BORN THAT WAY—By BUD FISHER

Registered U. S. Patent Office—
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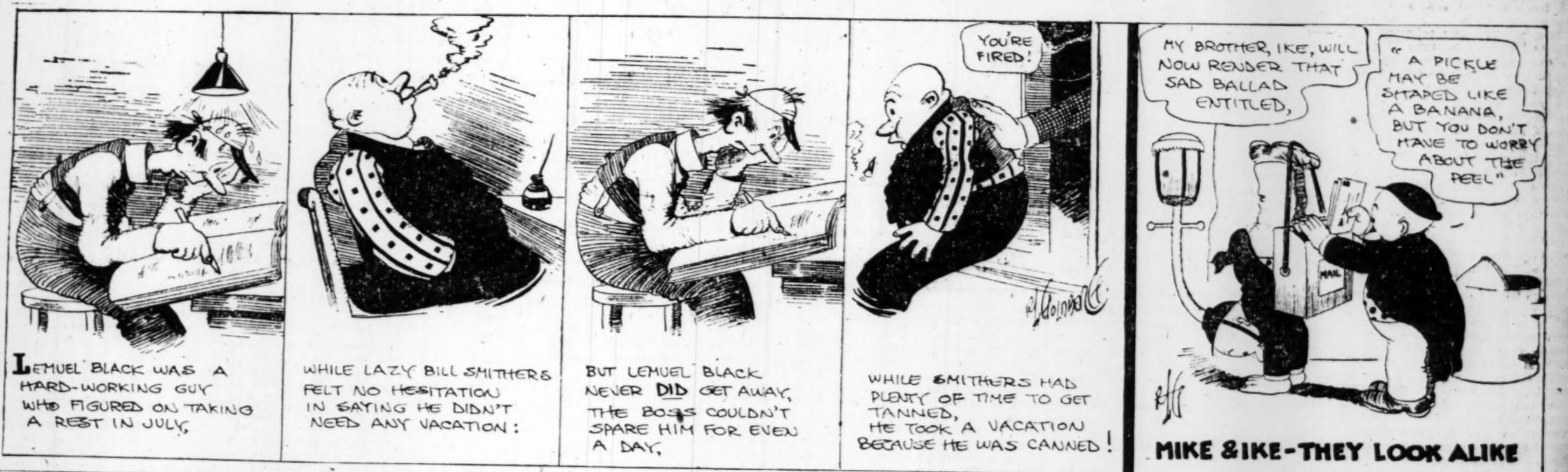
S'MATTER, POP?—PAGE MR. EINSTEIN—By C. M. PAYNE

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LIFE'S LITTLE JOKES—NUMBER 63,249—By RUBE GOLDBERG

(Copyright, 1921)



MIKE & IKE—THEY LOOK ALIKE

LIFE'S DARKEST MOMENT—By WEBSTER



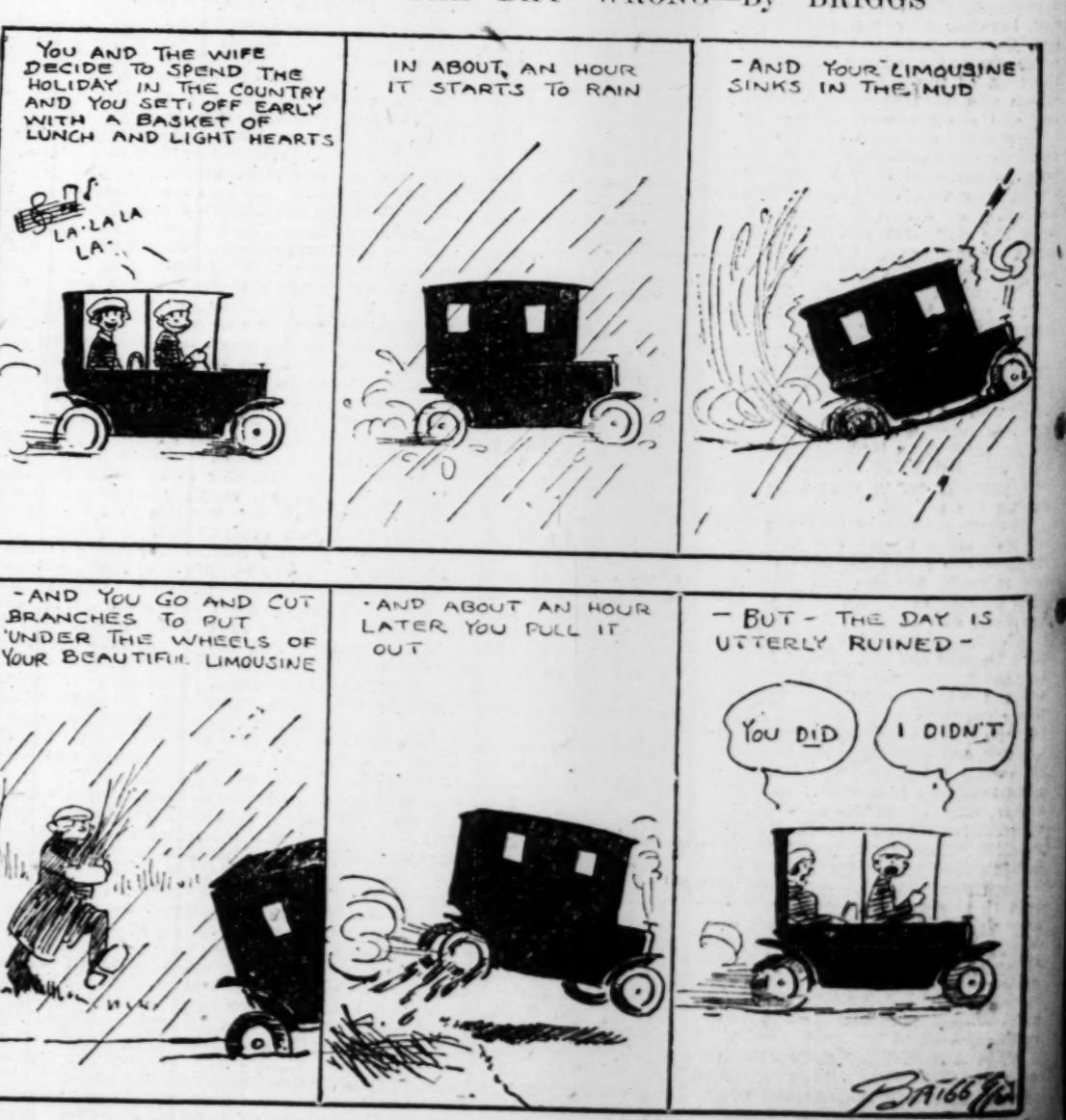
Caught in the Act.

Mrs. Henry N. Peck: Henry, you are acting queer. I believe you're keeping something from me.
Mr. Peck: It's only the change out of a dollar, my dear. I'll make it up out of my allowance.—Detroit News.

The Wrong Kind.

"What you want to do," said the doctor, "is to take more physical exercise."
"I think I'll go fishing."
"I said physical exercise, not exercise of the imagination."—Boston Transcript.

HOW TO START THE DAY WRONG—By BRIGGS



THOUSANDS
OPPORTUNITIES
See the Offers to Serve, Emp-
Lose, Sell, Buy, Teach,
In the Want Pa-

VOL. 72. No. 277.

DEAD

Damag

HARDING BELIEVED
TO BE BACK OF
NEW RESOLUTION
ON DISARMAMENT

Measure Drafted by Chair-
man of House Foreign Af-
fairs Committee After
Conference With President
Will Be Introduced Mon-
day.

WOULD CONCUR IN
PROPOSED CONFERENCE

Executive Would Be Placed
at Head of International
Movement With Fund of
\$100,000 for Preliminary
Expenses.

By the Associated Press
WASHINGTON, June 4.—A joint
resolution, "concurring in the de-
clared purpose of the President of
the United States to call an interna-
tional conference to limit arm-
ament," was agreed upon today
by all American members of the
House Foreign Affairs Committee, as
a step toward the Borden disarma-
ment amendment to the naval ap-
propriation bill.

The test was drafted by Chairman
Porter, after a conference with
President Harding, at the White
House last night, and believed
to have met with his approval. It
will be introduced Monday. While
the passage may be somewhat delayed,
it is intended to convey to the
conference on the naval bill the at-
titude of the House on the whole
question of disarmament.

Assistant Secretary of the Na-
tional Roosevelt, who discussed the
proposal with Chairman Porter yes-
terday, met with Republican com-
mee and talked over the mode
procedure.

Other Disarmament Resolu-
tions introduced heretofore
in the House, the phraseology was
quite different from that finally agreed
upon by the Foreign Affairs Com-
mittee. Some of them directly
requested or urged the Pres-
ident to call a conference of the
nations, others "expressed the hope
that he would do so."

In the final form, however,
President would actually be placed
at the head of the movement, while
Congress expressing its full con-
currence in the declaration of the Pres-
ident in his address to Congress on
April 12, 1921, that "we are re-
ady to co-operate with other nations
in approximate disarmament, but mere
prudence forbids that we do alone," and further fully concur
in his declared purpose and intent
to call an international confer-
ence to consider the limitation of arm-
aments with a view to lessening
the burden of expenditures
and the menace of war; and that the
conference be called to end in
connection with the holding of a
conference, the sum of \$100,000
be expended under the direction
of the President, he hereby approp-
riates that sum.

The resolution follows:
"Resolved by the Senate of the
United States of America, in Con-
gress assembled, that the Con-
gress hereby expresses its full con-
currence in the declaration of the Pres-
ident in his address to Congress on
April 12, 1921, that 'we are re-
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in approximate disarmament, but mere
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conference be called to end in
connection with the holding of a
conference, the sum of \$100,000
be expended under the direction
of the President, he hereby approp-
riates that sum."

Representative Mondell of W.
ing, the Republican leader, said
day that because of the various
on the subject it had been the
best to have the Foreign Af-
fairs Committee, in touch with the
administration, outline what it construed
to be the wisest policy at the mo-
ment. While the resolution itself will
be binding on the conference, Mondell
said "it would serve to give
official notice" as to the feelings
of the House.

Navy Bill Up Tomorrow.
The naval bill, as returned
to the Senate, will be called up on

Continued on Page 2, Column